

ago, one spring, he took 19 Bohemian Waxwings in one day near the latter city. They were in one flock and were flying forward and backward over White River catching insects after the manner of Flycatchers.

7. *Ionornis martinica*. PURPLE GALLINULE.—Prof. E. L. Moseley informs me of the capture, near Sandusky, O., of a Purple Gallinule April 28, 1896. Although it has several times been reported from that State, I believe this is the first time its capture in the vicinity of Lake Erie has been noted.

8. *Buteo borealis harlani*. HARLAN'S HAWK.—Mr. R. B. Williams, Lebanon, Ind., has in his possession a fine specimen of this Hawk. It was shot and its wing broken, by Mr. W. H. Moler of the same city, in Perry Township, Boone County, Indiana, in September, 1887. He brought it while it was alive to Mr. Williams, who mounted it. This is the first record of the Black Hawk from Indiana. In Illinois, Mr. C. K. Worthen shot one of a pair on the Mississippi River near Warsaw, Hancock County, in 1879. I have in my collection the skin of a specimen taken several years ago by Mr. W. S. Everhart of Toledo, Cumberland County, Ill., in that county, and by him presented to me.

9. *Fregata aquila*. MAN-O'-WAR BIRD.—I had the pleasure last fall of examining in the office of Mr. J. E. Beasley, the well known taxidermist at Lebanon, Ind., a fine specimen of a young male of this species. It was killed by Mr. W. S. Patterson, near Shelbyville, Ind., July 14, 1896, and the next day was received by Mr. Beasley. The following are the measurements taken from the mounted specimen. Length, 36 in.; wing, 24 in.; tail, 16 in.; depth of fork, 7 in.; bill, 4.25 in. This is the first record for Indiana. The only other record for the Ohio Valley is a specimen taken in Fairfield County, O., in the spring of 1880 (Davie, Nests and Eggs of N. A. Birds, 1889, pp. 59, 60).

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF GUILLEMOT FROM THE KURIL ISLANDS.

BY LEONHARD STEJNEGER.

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WHILE visiting some of the Middle Kuril Islands during the summer of 1896 I was much puzzled by a black-winged Guillemot, which at first I mistook for Pallas's *Cepphus carbo*, especially

since the Kurils have been given as the particular habitat of this black-winged species. I soon found, however, that not only the pale eye ring of the latter was absent but also that the proportions were entirely different, in fact that I had to deal with an undescribed form more nearly related to *Cepphus columba* than to *C. carbo*. The latter I did not see at all in the Kurils. The many puzzling and contradictory statements regarding Kuril Islands specimens by Blakiston and by Seebohm have thus received an easy and satisfactory solution.

It gives me great pleasure to name this species for Capt. H. J. Snow, of Yokohama, the distinguished explorer of the Kuril Islands.

***Cepphus snowi*, sp. nov.**

Diagnosis. — No white area surrounding the eye; wings entirely black, or with narrow white tips to the larger coverts, forming at most three narrow white bands; under wing-coverts smoky gray; black of back with a slate-colored gloss; 14 tail-feathers.

Habitat. — Kuril Islands.

Type. — U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 159,351. Raikoke Island, Kurils, August 23, 1896. L. Stejneger coll. no. 7009.

Dimensions of Type: — Wing, 181 mm.; tail-feathers, 54 mm.; exposed culmen, 32 mm.; height of bill at nostrils, 10.5 mm.; tarsus, 33 mm.; middle toe with claw, 46 mm.; total length, 344 mm.

In addition to the type I collected 3 other specimens on the Mushir Rocks. I have also examined two specimens from Urup in the Science College Museum, Imperial University, Tokyo, through the kindness of Dr. Ijima. I remember also to have seen a specimen in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, said to have come from Kamchatka. It was probably collected by Capt. Snow. When I examined this specimen many years ago I took it to be a melanistic individual of *C. columba*.